

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1827.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 372.]

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1827.

Silas Andrews
Wm. N. Abington
James Adams
Walker Anderson
Rev. John Ballew
Wm. Barber 2
John Blackwell
Daniel Baringer
Spencer Benson
William Black
Elizabeth Baller
Mary Baker
Charles Biles
Jacob Bushner
Henry Barger
Michael Brown
Elizabeth Bryen
Elizabeth Blackwell
Major Carson
John Camron
Zachariah Cheshier
Henry Clemmons, or
Henry Ratts
Willie Coats 2
John Cannup 2
Philip Correll
John Coats
John C. Cabaness
John Clement
Jesse Cleveland
John Cline
William Clunn 2
James Charter
Jonathan Deal
John R. Dunn
Eleanor Dunn
Thomas Davis
Elizabeth Edleman
John Elliott
John Ford
Herman Fisher
Frederick Ford
Freeland Lodge 2
Henry Griffe
William Gray
Charles Glover
William Graham
Martha Gardner
Richard Graham
George Graham
Christopher Graham
James Hughes
Isaac A. Hall
Henry Hill
Charles A. Hogenin
Henry Huie
Hannah Hill
John Hill
Richard Harris
Theodore Higley
William H. Hughes 3
372 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING on hand in the Post Office at Concord, N. C. on the 1st of July, 1827.

John Andrew
Andrew Bestian
Henry B. Beaver
John Barnhart
Joseph Barnhart
John M. Black
John Basinger
Abner Brooks
Margaret Bland
David Bradshaw
Thomas Clark 2
Andrew Cruse
Leonard Cagle
Wm. Creation
Henry Cagle
Robert Davis
Thomas Erwin
Jacob Fisher
John Ford
Henry Goodman
William G. Hudson
M. Hunt
James Harris
Samuel Moore
David McClure
Thomas Moly 2
Susannah Means 172 D. STOLKE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C. on the 1st of July, 1827.

Frederick Billings
John Billings
David Bodenhamer
Palm Cornelson
George Cross
Melchor Dan
John Ellis
Benjamin Ferabee
Philip Frank
John Ford
Christian Frank
Ignatius Gok'sberry
Jacob Gass
Henry Grub
Philip Herdick
John Hyatt
Stuile Hepler
Henry Hill
Henry Harrison
John Imlee
Henry Kely 173 B. D. ROUSSAIVILLE, P. M.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, in September last, a bound apprentice to the Tailoring Business, by the name of Edward Brotherton. All persons are forbidden to harbor, trust, or employ him. FRANCIS MOREAU, *Wilmington, 1826.*

SLANDER REFUTED.

In the following letter from the Nashville Committee, the reader will find a complete refutation of the slanders which have been propagated in relation to the marriage of Gen. Jackson.

A Letter from the Jackson Committee of Nashville, in answer to one from a similar Committee, at Cincinnati, upon the subject of Gen. Jackson's marriage, accompanied by documents in an appendix thereto annexed.

To Elijah Hayward, Moses Dawson, Thomas Henderson, James N. Miller, Thomas Smith and Arthur Hendrie, Committee of Correspondence on behalf of the Cincinnati Jackson Committee.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note published in the Nashville Republican under date May 12th, 1827, calling our attention to certain newspaper charges against General Jackson and his lady, and particularly the charge made in one newspaper of Cincinnati, that, in the summer of 1790, Gen. Jackson prevailed upon the wife of Lewis Robards of Mercer county, Kentucky, to desert her husband and live with himself in the character of a wife, and having also seen the evidence by which the Editor attempts to support this charge, we now submit to you a succinct statement of the facts attending the separation of Lewis Robards and his wife, and the subsequent marriage of Mrs. R. with Gen. Jackson, and also such evidence and documents as will probably be sufficiently satisfactory to the public.

Before we proceed, it may be proper to know something of the persons whose testimony is subjoined, alluded to or quoted.

The character of Gen. James Breckenridge, of Fincastle, Va. is no doubt, well known to you; it is said to be high and unspotted; he was a member of the Virginia Legislature when Capt. Robards applied for a divorce, and one of the committee appointed to examine his application and report a bill, as stated in the Cincinnati paper.

Judge McNairy, whose letter is subjoined, is the district judge of the Federal Court, a man of high and unblemished reputation, whose statements may be relied on as most accurate and incontrovertible; those who know him, know, that no considerations could induce him to give the slightest coloring to any part of his testimony.

Mrs. Elizabeth Craighead, is the widow of the late Rev. Thos. B. Craighead, and sister to James Brown, our present minister to France, a lady of the purest character, with a mind highly intelligent and cultivated.

Mrs. Sally Smith, widow of Gen. Daniel Smith, formerly a Senator in Congress, a lady of unblemished character, and of excellent good sense.

Mrs. Mary H. Bowen; widow of Capt. William Bowen, sister of Gen. Russell and the late Col. Russell, of Fayette county, Ky. a most respectable and sensible lady.

Mr. Thomas Crutcher, the Treasurer of West Tennessee, whose character for honesty and veracity is as high and unquestioned as that of any man in the State.

Of Mr. A. Foster, it is only necessary to say that he was, for many years, President of the Board of our Land Commissioners, one of the most honorable and correct men of our country.

Of Judge Overton's character, we need say nothing; the testimony of no person has been resorted to where there could be any, the slightest, question raised as to their character.

In making the investigations you wish, we have met with some difficulty and delay on account of the great length of time the public mind for a great many years, in this country, had ceased to think on this subject. At the time when Mr. Robards separated from his wife applied for a divorce, obtained it, and General Jackson married her; when all the facts were fresh and distinct, public opinion was formed and the contemporaneous judgment of the society in which those persons resided, came to a clear and decisive result in their favour. There did not exist even an injurious suspicion with regard to their previous conduct; to the justice of this judgment, thirty seven years of domestic peace of useful virtue, have given a sanction which must operate upon every candid and generous mind, with irresistible power. But notwithstanding all these difficulties we believe that we are able to present to you a correct history of these transactions.

In the summer or fall of 1789, Mrs. Robards was compelled by her husband, Capt. Robards, who then resided in Mercer county, Ky. to leave him and to seek a home with her mother, Mrs. Donelson, a widow lady, living about ten miles from Nashville, in Tennessee. That Mrs. Robards was compelled at this time, by her husband to leave him is proven by Judge Overton's testimony, by Gen. Ray and by John McGinnis; that she was an injured and innocent woman of most irreproachable character and conduct, is proven by

the same persons, and by Maj. Thomas Allen and Capt. Meaux.

Capt. Robards himself, acquits her, and admitted that his suspicions were unjust.

In the spring or summer of 1789, Judge Overton and Gen. Jackson became boarders at Mrs. Donelson's, where Gen. Jackson first saw Mrs. Robards; it the same spring or summer, Capt. Robards and his wife became reconciled, and lived together at her mother's, (Mrs. Donelson.)

In the summer or fall of this year, Capt. Robards became jealous of Gen. Jackson; upon this part of the subject we will quote the statement of Judge Overton, as giving the most authentic account of the several facts which transpired about that time. He says, "not many months elapsed before Robards became jealous of Jackson, which I felt confident was without the least grounds. Some of his irritating conversation on this subject with his wife, I heard amidst the tears of herself and her mother, who were greatly distressed. I urged to Robards the unmanliness of his conduct, after the pains I had taken to produce harmony, as a mutual friend of both families and my honest conviction that his suspicions were groundless. These remonstrances seemed not to have the desired effect; as much commotion and unhappiness prevailed in the family, as in that of Mrs. Robards in Kentucky."

At length I communicated to Jackson, the unpleasant situation of living in a family where there was so much disturbance, and concluded by telling him, that we would endeavor to get some other place; to this he readily assented, but where to go we did not know. Being conscious of his innocence, he said, that he would talk to Robards. What passed between Capt. Robards and Jackson I do not know, as I was absent some where, not now recollected, when the conversation and result took place, but returned soon afterwards. The whole affair was related to me by Mrs. Donelson (the mother of Mrs. Robards) and as well as I recollect, by Jackson himself. The substance of their account was, that Mr. Jackson met Capt. Robards near the orchard fence, and began mildly to remonstrate with him, respecting the injustice he had done his wife as well as himself. In a little time Robards became violently angry and abusive, and threatened to whip Jackson; made a show of doing so, &c. Jackson told him, he had not bodily strength to fight him, nor should he do so, feeling conscious of his innocence, and returned to his cabin, telling him at same time, that if he insisted on fighting, he would give him gentlemanly satisfaction or words to that effect. Upon Jackson's return out of the house, Capt. Robards said that he did not care for him nor his wife, abusing them both—that he was determined not to live with Mrs. Robards. Jackson retired from the family, and went to live at Mansker's station. Capt. Robards remained several months with his wife and then went to Kentucky, in company with Mr. Thomas Crutcher, and probably some other persons."

So far as we have been able to ascertain by inquiry, this is the only altercation that ever took place between Gen. Jackson and Capt. Robards; Mr. Crutcher says, "I never heard of Gen. Jackson and Capt. Robards having any quarrel or misunderstanding but the one, nor do I believe they ever did."

This difference or quarrel, was in assertion of the injustice (as declared by Gen. Jackson,) of Capt. Robards' suspicions against him: Gen. Jackson seems immediately to have left Mrs. Donelson's, Capt. Robards and his wife lived together several months afterwards, in apparent harmony.

In the month of June, 1790, Captain Robards left Mrs. Donelson's to go to Kentucky in company with Mr. Thomas Crutcher, with the avowed intention of returning and settling in Mrs. Donelson's neighborhood, which had been made one of the terms of reconciliation, by Mr. R., though really his determination appears to have been never to return or live with his wife again, but to desert her forever; and in fact never did return or see her again. For this part of the testimony, we refer you to Mr. Crutcher's statement.

Mrs. Robards lived at her mother's during the whole of the summer and fall of 1790, or perhaps occasionally at Col. Hay's, who had married her sister. In December, 1790, (while Mrs. Robards was living at her mother's, where Capt. Robards left her on his departure for Kentucky,) Captain Robards applied to the Legislature of Virginia for a divorce, upon the allegations that his wife had deserted him, &c. upon which, the Legislature authorized a judicial inquiry, and a divorce, if found true.

Whether the suspicions of Captain Robards at this period were just, and whether General Jackson had injured

Captain Kobards in the manner which his jealousies suggested, are facts, as to which, we will present you with such circumstances, testimony and conclusion as we can obtain or arrive at.

Here we will remark, that if true, it is a charge which should be affirmatively proven by clear evidence of specific facts. Those who make the charge, rely on the act of the Legislature of Virginia, the legal proceedings in Kentucky, with the subsequent acts of the General and Mrs. Jackson. The decree of Mercer county court, and what occurred subsequent to the act of the Legislature of Virginia, shall be considered presently.

That Capt. Robards was jealous or suspicious, would probably weigh but little, as he was pre-disposed that way, and seems to have entertained those feelings long before in a most violent degree, most violent degree, most unjustly. That the Legislature of Virginia passed the act, which has been referred to will not probably be considered in any degree as tending to prove the justice of the charge against Mrs. R. by her husband, because the Legislature clearly was not satisfied of the truth of any charge made, and referred it to further inquiry by a court; but of this you will be satisfied by recurrence to General Breckenridge's letter, of which we will here quote a part:

"I was a member of the Virginia Legislature in the session of 1790, when a petition was presented in behalf of a Mr. Robards for a divorce. He was said to be a resident in one of the counties of the district of Kentucky, then a part of Virginia. It was, I believe, the second instance of an application for a divorce that had been made to the Legislature, very certainly the second that I had been called upon to vote. I was a young man at that time, and the deep impression made on my mind was, the novelty and importance of the case, combined with the interest which I felt in the behalf of the female concerned—remain with great distinctness. Mr. Robards was represented to be a man of vile, wild habits, and harsh temper; his wife lovely and blameless in her disposition and deportment, so cruelly treated by her husband as to make a divorce necessary to her happiness. It was under impressions produced by a state of facts like these, that I voted for a judicial inquiry on the subject, which I always understood eventuated in a divorce."

"If Mr. Robards alleged incontinency in his wife as a ground of divorce, and I rather think that he did, I am very sure that I thought her innocent, and that my vote was intended to liberate her as the injured party."

In addition to which, we will now call your attention to such positive testimony as we have collected, as to the injustice of Capt. Robards' suspicions, and the charge made against General Jackson.

Judge Overton, who lived in the same room with Gen. Jackson during all the period in question, slept with him, held the strictest and most confidential intimacy with him states, as his solemn, clear belief, that Mrs. Robards was innocent, and most unjustly suspected; that such was the result of his own observations, and such were at all times, the solemn asseverations of Gen. Jackson during that period, and at all times since. Mrs. Craighead, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Bowen had the best opportunities of judging correctly; in speaking of Mrs. Robards, conduct the period which elapsed from the time she came from Kentucky, and of the injustice of Robards' suspicions, Mrs. C. says:

"I have no hesitation in stating it as my firm belief, that his (Captain Robards') suspicions were entirely groundless; no lady ever conducted herself in a more becoming manner, during the whole of that period; I have lived within a few miles of Mrs. Jackson's ever since that time, (with the exception of about two years,) and have been intimate with her, and can say, that no lady maintains a better character, or is more exemplary in her deportment, or more beloved by her friends and neighbors."

Mrs. Smith says, "all the circumstances attending this rupture, I cannot attempt to state with much particularity at this late day; but it is hardly possible, considering the free and unreserved intercourse that prevailed amongst all the respectable classes of people here at that time, that an incident of this kind should occur without being fully and generally known, and that every person should concur in the same views upon its character, without the best reasons. In this transaction, Mr. Robards alone was censured, and I never heard a respectable man or woman intimate, that the conduct of his wife differed from that of the most prudent and virtuous female. Gen. Jackson boarded at the time in the house of Mrs. Donelson and it was the common belief that his character and standing, added to his engaging and upright manner, were

enough to inflame the mind of poor Robards, 'addicted, as he was, to vicious habits and the most childish suspicions.'"

Mrs. Bowen says, "in this transaction, (referring to the jealousy of Robards and his last separation from his wife,) I can safely say from my intimacy with both Mrs. Donelson and her daughter, Mrs. Robards, as well as General Jackson, that not the least cause ought to be thrown upon any person but Mr. Robards. When the circumstances were such, and the language of all the country, and I never heard, until now, that there was any person living who had, from a knowledge of the facts, entertained a different opinion except Mr. Robards himself, in whose weak and childish disposition, I think, the whole affair originated."

From this testimony, concurring with the testimony of all other persons whose statements are subjoined for your examination, there seems to be but one possible conclusion—that the charge made on Gen. Jackson was unfounded, and Mrs. Jackson perfectly innocent; but of this you and the public will judge; and perhaps more satisfactory upon seeing the further progress of this affair and the testimony connected with it.

Some time in the month of January, 1791, Mrs. Robards descended the river to Natchez, under the protection of Col. Stark, an old and respectable gentleman; Gen. Jackson accompanied Col. Stark, and Mrs. Robards to Natchez, and so soon as Gen. Jackson saw them safely landed at Natchez, he immediately returned to Nashville, was at the May Superior Court, and attended to business as Attorney General. Mrs. Robards, during her residence in the neighborhood, lived principally in the family of Col. Thos. Green, and Bruen, families as highly respectable as any in the country. The causes of this journey by Mrs. Robards and the reasons which induced Gen. Jackson to accompany Col. Stark, we will give literally in the language of the testimony of Judge Overton and Mr. Crutcher. Judge Overton says, "some time afterwards, during the winter of 1791, Mrs. Donelson told me of her daughter's intention to go down the river to Natchez, to some of her friends, in order to keep out of the way of Captain Robards, as she said he had threatened to 'haunt' her. Knowing, as I did, Capt. Robards' unhappy jealous disposition, and his temper growing out of it, I thought that she was right to keep out of his way; though I do not believe that I so expressed myself to the old lady, or any other person."

"The whole affair gave Jackson great uneasiness—and this will not appear strange to one as well acquainted with his character as I was: continually together during our attendance on wilderness courts, whilst other young men were indulging in familiarities with females of relaxed morals, no suspicion of this kind of the world's censure, ever fell to Jackson's share. In this—in his singularly delicate sense of honor and in what I thought, his chivalrous conceptions of the female sex, it always occurred to me, that he was distinguishable from every other person with whom I was acquainted."

"About the time of Mrs. Donelson's communication to me respecting her daughter's intention of going to Natchez, I perceived in Jackson symptoms of more than usual concern. I determined to ascertain the cause, when he frankly told me, that he was the most unhappy of men, in having innocently, and unintentionally, been the cause of the loss of the peace and happiness of Mrs. Robards, whom he believed to be a fine woman. In this I concurred with him, but remonstrated upon the propriety of his not giving himself any uneasiness about it. It was not long after this before he communicated to me his intention of going to Natchez with Col. Stark, with whom Mrs. Robards descended the river—saying that she had no friend or relative that would go with her, or assist in preventing Stark, his family, and Mrs. Robards from being massacred by the Indians, then in a state of war, and exceedingly troublesome. Accordingly, Jackson in company with Mrs. Robards and Col. Stark, a venerable and highly esteemed old man, and friend of Mrs. Robards, went down the river from Nashville to Natchez, some time in the winter or spring of 1791. It was not, however, without the urgent entreaties of Col. Stark, who wanted protection from the Indians, that Jackson consented to accompany them, of which I had heard, before Jackson's conversation with me, already alluded to." Mr. Crutcher says, "Capt. Robards, never, to my knowledge returned to West Tennessee, or what was then called Cumberland. It was reported, however, that he threatened to come and take his wife to Kentucky, and compel her to live there. She, as well as all her friends, was very much opposed to this, and in order to place herself beyond his reach, as I understood at the time, deter-

mined to descend the river under Col. Stark's protection to Natchez. It was in December, or perhaps January, before Col. Stark could get off with his family; Gen. Jackson also went along; but after they landed at Natchez, the General returned to this country."

In the winter or spring of 1791, information was received at Nashville that Capt. Roberts had obtained a divorce from the Legislature of Virginia: "This was the belief of all persons in the country. Mr. Crutcher says, 'I do not know how the information reached the country, but it was generally, indeed, I believe, universally relied on as being correct.' Judge Overton's account is substantially the same, and further, that in the summer of 1791, he was in Kentucky, remained part of his time at old Mrs. Roberts', and that Capt. Roberts' divorce was final until the latter part of the year 1793. Of the strength and universality of this opinion, there can be no doubt. Upon the receipt and general belief of this information, Gen. Jackson, in July or August, 1791, returned to Natchez in company with Mr. David D. Derrick—married Mrs. Roberts and returned in September 1791, to Nashville with her.

These transactions, would seem, under the circumstances accompanying them, to require no comment, and would not fairly be subject to misconception, when the character of Gen. Jackson and the conduct and character of Mrs. Jackson are in the slightest degree understood and appreciated; but we will again call your attention to such testimony, as will be entitled to the greatest and most conclusive weight in public estimation.

We cannot do justice to Judge McNairy's testimony, but by using his own words—"Gen. Jackson and myself have been acquainted more than 40 years, I think 44 or 45 years; part of the time we lived together, and the balance in the immediate neighborhood of each other. We moved together from North Carolina to this State, and arrived at Nashville in October 1788."

"Not long after we came here, I was informed that Mrs. Jackson and her then husband had been separated in the State of Kentucky. I knew Gen. Jackson had never seen her until this time, and I do not think for some time afterwards. About this time I was informed that Roberts and his wife were living very unhappily at his widowed mother's. The public report and impression, I know, was, that Roberts was treating her cruelly, by charges founded in his own jealous imagination.

"As to the particular facts, which took place, that produced the second separation, I have no knowledge of my own—I can only speak of what was the prevailing opinion at the time. But this much, I can say, with as much positiveness as any man can, when speaking of another, that from my particular acquaintance with him, I believe General Jackson was, at any period of his life, incapable of seducing any man's wife from him.

"I have known Mrs. Jackson for nearly forty years. No woman, for that time, has sustained a more irreproachable character than she has; hospitable, kind and charitable. The evening of her days was hastening to a close, in much peace and comfort."

We will also trouble you with quoting from the testimony of Mrs. Smith, on account of its own weight, and more particularly as giving the sentiment and opinions of the Rev. Thos. B. Craighead known to most literary divines as one of the ablest and most enlightened clergymen in the United States; known to all his acquaintance as a most pious and good man, and one who had the best opportunity to judge correctly of the true character of those transactions, and of Gen. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Smith states, "Mr. Roberts had not been long gone from Tennessee when information was received here, that he had obtained a divorce from his wife. Whether this information came by letter, or by a newspaper from Virginia, addressed to my husband, I cannot now say with certainty, but I think by the latter. It was after this information came, that Gen. Jackson married Mrs. Roberts; and I recollect well the observation of the Rev. Mr. Craighead in relation to the marriage; it was, that it was a happy change for Mrs. Roberts and highly creditable to Gen. Jackson, who, by this act of his life, evinced his own magnanimity, as well as the purity and innocence of Mrs. Roberts; and such was the sentiment of all my acquaintances."

"Since this period, I have lived within a few miles of Mrs. Jackson, and have never been acquainted with a lady more exemplary in her deportment, or one to whom a greater share of the respect and regard of friends and acquaintances can be awarded."

The testimony of Judge Overton, Mr. Crutcher, and Anthony Foster and others, accompanying this letter, proves substantially the same.

In the fall of 1793, Gen. Jackson for the first time, understood that the act of the Legislature of Va. only authorized a judicial inquiry and decree of divorce; and that such proceedings had been taken

in the Mercer quarter session court, and that a divorce had been granted in Sept. 1793. He was then, in January, 1794, married again to Mrs. Jackson.

On this judicial proceeding and decree, it will only be necessary to remark, that we have given you such evidence as will satisfy you of the true state of the facts, and the innocence of Mrs. Jackson; such as shows that this proceeding was entirely exparte, and without any knowledge of it by Mrs. Jackson or Gen. Jackson; that at the time when the offence was charged in the petition to have taken place, viz: July 1st, 1790, Mrs. Roberts was living at her mother's, where Roberts had left her, and where he had promised to return to her. But in addition to all this, we have the strongest reasons to believe that Hugh McGary, the only witness who seems to have been introduced on that inquiry, never saw Gen. and Mrs. Jackson together, until the month of Sept. 1790, after their marriage at Natchez, when they were living together as married persons, in the most fair, honest and innocent belief that they were lawfully joined in wedlock. Hugh McGary came through the Indian country from Natchez to Nashville at the same time and in the same company in which General and Mrs. Jackson came, in Sept. 1790, and circumstances then occurred calculated to excite in McGary a stronger feeling of dislike towards Gen. Jackson which it is unnecessary to detail, as they related solely to a meditated attack by the Indians.

The petition for divorce seems not to have been filed until the fall of 1792—tried at Sept. 1793; and there is much greater probability upon an exparte hearing, that the testimony of Hugh McGary was not very accurately applied or confined to the allegations in the declaration, than that he swore that which was untrue; which must have been the case had his evidence agreed with the declaration.

We have now, gentlemen, laid before you the facts connected with General Jackson's marriage—his own conduct, and the character of his lady. Much more testimony could have been produced, if necessary, proving the same facts substantially, but in our inquiries we have met more conflicting with us, which we presented. The necessity for this course the members of this Committee have felt with deep regret. Those who reside here, cannot be surprised that this regret should exist in our bosoms—since some of us have associated with Gen. Jackson and his family for more than thirty years—no one of us for less than twelve.

During these periods we and our families have met our distinguished countryman, and his pious, charitable and amiable lady, in the most elevated ranks of society. In this protracted series of years, we have seen him commanding the respect of all men, and the enthusiastic attachment of his friends; her, we have seen, deserving and enjoying the kindest attentions of her female acquaintances, and the unqualified and exalted regard of the honorable, moral, and religious men of our country. The result of this inquiry must place the character of Mrs. Jackson upon that basis where it has rested for nearly forty years, in the society where she has lived and been best known. It must show Gen. Jackson in this part of his history, sustaining that high character for honor and magnanimity, which has distinguished his course through life.

To the honorable and high-minded political opponents of Gen. Jackson, this result will be received with great pleasure—such persons must, at all times, have viewed this attack with pain and dissatisfaction.

R. C. FOSTER, Chairman, pro tem.
G. W. Campbell, Alfred Balch,
Robt. Whyte, Edward Ward,
J. Wharton, Wm. B. Lewis,
T. H. Claiborne, Felix Robertson,
Will. White, Jno. Shelly,
Jo. Phillips, Josiah Nicol,
Daniel Graham, Jno. Catron,
Will. L. Brown.

Nelson Patterson, Secretary.

The undersigned has not signed or acted on this subject for the obvious reason that his testimony has been given and used.

I have not signed it for the same reason.
JNO. OVERTON.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have obtained licenses, at the present Term of the Supreme Court, in addition to those already published: Superior Court, Richmond Pearson, of Rowan; James H. Simeson, Mecklenburg. County Court, William B. Wright, of Duplin; Richard Evans, Pitt; Benjamin H. Alston, Warren; John T. Gilmore, Bladen; Alex'r H. McRee, Cabarrus; James C. Harris, Mecklenburg.

Extract of a letter from a most respectable source, dated Guayaquil, April 4th, 1827.

"At this moment our political situation is far from being pleasant. Two thousand and eight hundred troops left Lima on the 19th ult. for this place, and must be at present in the vicinity. They are Colombians, and the same who rose against their chiefs in Peru. There object is to destroy the power of Bolivar, whom they look upon not as a liberator, but as a Despot."

Salisbury:

JULY 24, 1827.

(COMMUNICATION.)

Ma. WHITE: The indifference manifested in many parts of our country, with regard to the celebration of the anniversary of our Independence, must be painful to every enlightened American. Who, that witnesses the prosperity and rising glory of these United States, but must anticipate, with delightful emotions, the anniversary of a day, when millions of freemen may assemble together, and unite in expressions of heartfelt gratitude to the Supreme Governor of the Universe, who guided the footsteps of our illustrious forefathers, while struggling in the field of battle for the privileges we now enjoy? And shall we, the subjects of those dear-bought privileges, living in this free and happy country, permit this glorious day to pass by unnoticed, and thus manifest our ingratitude, and total disregard for the *amor patriæ*, that so fervently animated the breasts of those devoted patriots who nobly dared, in defiance of every obstacle, to oppose the proud ranks of despotism, and perish in the cause of freedom?

Never since the emancipation of this nation from the servile yoke of British domination, has there existed stronger incentives to engage us in this pleasing and important duty. The demise of two of the most distinguished Sages and patriots that have ever appeared in any age or country, on the fiftieth anniversary of our independence, has imparted an increased importance to the occasion—an importance heretofore unknown to the American people. Ours is emphatically a land of freedom and happiness. While other nations are submissively bowing at the feet of regal dominion, and groaning under the iron hand of despotism, we can boast of a government, the peculiar and happy organization of which, affords us all the liberty, civil and religious, we are capable of enjoying. Should not our gratitude, then, be in some degree commensurate with the extent of the privileges and immunities of which we are made the participants? And, as we are a nation so eminently distinguished for pure liberty and happiness, may our hearts never cease to expand with gratitude and veneration for those who made us free. Truly yours, VERITAS.

Ashville, N. C. 15th July, 1827.

Mr. White: You frequently publish celebrations of the 4th of July; please to give the following a place in your paper.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, (himself a Revolutionary Soldier, who had shared in the toils, privations and fears of our struggle for independence) met the people of his charge at Back-Creek Church, at 11 o'clock; and, notwithstanding the importance of the day to the farmer in his field, had a very respectable audience. The preacher commenced the exercises of the day with a short introductory prayer, and singing the first short metre of the 19th P-salm. He then, in a most fervent, affecting and appropriate manner, addressed the throne of that Almighty and Omnipotent Being who "maketh wars to cease to the end of the earth; who breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder, and burneth the chariot in the fire;" "who stilleth the waves of the sea, and the tumults of the people;" "by whom kings reign and princes decree justice;" who "rideth on the heavens by the name Jah, who sittest on the circle of the earth, and before whom the inhabitants are as grass-hoppers;" "who hath his way in the whirlwind and in the storm, and the clouds are the dust of his feet;" "whose path is in the mighty waters and his footsteps are not known." After singing again, the common metre of the 21st P-salm, (most appropriate to the occasion,) he read the 23d chapter of the Acts, of the Apostles; and for his text took part of the 28th verse. "With a great sum obtained I this freedom."

Hoping to be excused by his respectable audience, from attempting to entertain them with a detailed account of the causes, introduction, progress, termination and effects of the American struggle for independence, as his office and engagements as a preacher of the gospel did not allow him either much time or liberty to occupy his mind on matters purely political, and therefore had not at hand a collection of facts, many of which might be both entertaining and useful,—he introduced his subject with a number of very pertinent observations on the nature of civil and religious liberty, and the indispensable obligations under which we lay to improve, not only the few grey heads who might recollect, and might have had some share in the scenes that took place in the struggle for American freedom, but of those too who could say with Paul, "but I was free born."

The first division of his subject was, "to shew in what this freedom consists." 1. In exemption from the cruel exactions under which our fathers labored; 2. In having power to choose our own legislators, and public officers; 3. The privileges of religious liberty—to worship Almighty God according to our views of right and duty; 4. Our independent standing as a nation among the nations of the earth.

II. "How shall these blessings be perpetuated?" 1. By living ourselves and teaching our children the absolute necessity of a life of piety and devotion to God; 2. By securing to our children literary and religious education, under pious and competent teachers; 3. Conscientious obedience to the laws of our God and our country; 4. By uniformly and carefully attending to the instructions of God's word, and the ordinances of his house.

It is impossible for the writer to give any thing like a fair view of the instructive and masterly manner in which the above particulars were discussed. Suffice it to say, that, at least in the opinion of the writer, many of the labored performances that sound like wonders in the ears of enraptured multitudes, on the 4th of July, would sink into jejune tales in comparison with the above. After a pathetic application of the subject to his hearers, the preacher closed the religious exercises of the day by prayer, and singing the common metre of the 23d Psalm. Worship being over, the ladies continued in the house, and made a collection, which, added to a similar one from Third-Creek, amounted to about twelve dollars, as a donation to the Young Men's Missionary Society; and the male part of the assembly repaired to the Old Church, and formed a Constitution for a Congregational Bible Society, as a Branch of the Salisbury Bible Society, entered thirty subscribers, and collected in hand twelve dollars and fifty cents, and more to come.

Now, sir, does not this look like a fair move towards perpetuating our civil and religious liberties? I have seen the 4th of July celebrated in a different mode: I have seen the smoking barbecue, with its almost numberless attendant delicacies, to please and gratify the taste of the

"man given to appetite." I have seen the flowing bowl, the "wine moving itself aright in the cup;" I have seen the shining decanters, with their decoying contents; I have heard the rough-hewn patriotic song, tumbling from between the jaws of the half-inebriated devotee of Bacchus, cheered with the savage buzzas of the motley crowd; I have heard the profane oath and curse, and the name of God blasphemed by men who pretended to be gentlemen, patriots, and good citizens; I have seen tables, chairs, bowls and glasses, and almost every thing else that could be broken, and within reach, dashed to shivers by the maddened throng.—But such a celebration of the 4th of July as first described, I never saw before. 1827. A SPECTATOR.

* At a meeting of the Society at Third Creek, on the 13th, there was an addition to the above, making an amount of fifty two subscribers, and twenty four dollars and fifty cents.

Gen. JACKSON and Mr. CLAY.

The following is the letter of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Beverly, (referred to in our last) on the subject of the proposal made to the General, during the pendency of the last Presidential Election before the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay denies all knowledge of the proposition alluded to; so that he and Gen. Jackson are now directly at points, and the member of Congress who made the proposition to the latter, will have to be brought out from behind the screen; and either the guilt or innocence of Mr. Clay, as to his knowledge of, or participation in, the intrigue, will be demonstrated "beyond all cavil." It is said that Gen. Philip S. Markley, late a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, and now U. S. military store-keeper in Philadelphia, is the person who represented himself as authorized by the friends of Mr. Clay to make the proposition in question.

Hermitage, June 5th, 1827.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th ult. from Louisville, Ky. is just received, and in conformity with your request, I address my answer to Wheeling, Va.

Your inquiries relative to the proposition of bargain made through Mr. Clay's friends to some of mine, concerning the then pending Presidential election, were answered freely and frankly at the time; but without any calculation that they were to be thrown into the public journals;—but facts cannot be altered,—and as your letters seem not to have been written for publication, I can assure you, that, having no concealment myself, nor any dread arising from what I may have said on the occasion and subject alluded to, my feelings towards you are not the least changed. I always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own name and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friend to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came. I have not seen your letter alluded to, as having been published in the Telegraph; although that paper, as I am informed, is regularly mailed for me at Washington, still I receive it irregularly, and that containing your letter has not come to hand, of course I cannot say whether your statement is substantially correct or not—I will repeat, however, again, the occurrences, and to which my reply to you must have been conforming, and from which, if there has been any variation, you can correct it. It is this. Early in January, 1825, a member of Congress of high respectability, visited me one morning, and observed, that he had a communication he was desirous to make to me—that he was informed there was a great intrigue going on; and that it was right I should be informed of it—that he came as a friend—and let me receive the communication as I might, the friendly motives through which it was made he hoped would prevent any change of friendship or feeling with regard to him. To which I replied, from his high standing as a gentleman, and member of Congress, and from his uniform, friendly and gentlemanly conduct towards myself, I could not suppose he would make any communication to me, which he supposed was improper. Therefore, his motives being pure, let me think as I might of the communication, my feeling towards him would remain unaltered. The gentleman proceeded, He said he had been informed, by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State. That the friends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (intuendo; there would be no room for Kentucky.) That the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the West did not wish to separate from the West; and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour. And he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons. To which, in substance, I replied, "that in politics as in every thing else, my guide was principle; and contrary to the expressed and unbiassed will of the people, or their constituted agents, I never would step into the Presidential chair; and requested him to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for I did sup-

pose he had come from Mr. Clay, although he used the term Mr. Clay's friends,) that before I would reach the Presidential chair by such means, of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends and myself with them. If they had not confidence in me to believe, if I was elected, that I would call to my aid in the cabinet, men of the first virtue, talent and integrity, not to vote for me." The second day after this communication and reply, it was announced in the newspapers that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams.

It may be proper to observe that in the supposition that Mr. Clay was privy to the proposition stated, I may have done injustice to him; if so, the gentleman informing me can explain.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. Mr. Carter Beverly.

At Wilmington, in this state, the festivities of the late 4th of July, were suddenly checked, by the accidental discharge of a field piece; which horribly mangled one man, so that his life was despaired of; and badly injured a number of others.

A stalk of Oats was shown in Yorkville, S. C. on the 4th of July, the head of which contained between three and four hundred grains! Oats were, perhaps, never better than they are this season, in Western North Carolina.

Another Sea Serpent.—Capt. White, of the

Schr. Hope, and all his crew, seven in number, saw, on the 26th ult. about 45 miles from the shore, at Cape Ann, (Massachusetts) a Sea Monster, or Snake, which they judged to be 60 feet in length. The vessel came very near running on him; at which he raised his head, and looked at the crew for some minutes, within 15 feet of the vessel. Capt. White, as well as those on board his vessel, are said to be entitled to all credit; there can, then, we should suppose, no longer be any doubt but what these marine monsters have been seen, as described by various commanders of vessels, and others; indeed, skepticism itself must be "almost persuaded" of their existence. Yet there are those who still marvel at his snakeship's never showing himself south of the 40th degree of north latitude; for it is thought, were he to exhibit himself in our southern waters, he would find excellent fare among the small fry here; and that our people would look at him with as much satisfaction as do the curious northerners.

Seduction.—At the late term of Jones County Court in this state, a case of seduction, Mallard vs. Fescue, was tried. It appeared in evidence, that, by various seductive arts, promises of marriage, &c. the defendant triumphed over the virtue of the girl; the offspring of this guilty connexion, (twins) and the wretched mother, were all soon after the birth of the infants, consigned to a premature grave. The jury gave a verdict of five hundred dollars damages against the seducer.—It should have been five hundred thousand, had the abandoned, guilty man, been worth that much. Indeed, we cannot perceive a shade of difference between the moral turpitude of the crime of this man, and that of the cold-blooded murderer.

Profitable Stock.—The Franklin Insurance company of Boston, lately declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the capital stock, for the last six months!

Most shocking Murders!—The last Milton (North-Carolina) Gazette, gives the particulars of two of the most deliberate and savage murders of which we have heard lately. A man by the name of John W. Grant, in that (Caswell) county, had, it seems, a grudge against two men by the names of Karbrough, and Wilkerson, they having once appeared in court as witnesses against him.

"On Friday, (the 28th ult.) Grant went to a place where he had previously concealed his gun, near a path along which he knew Karbrough would pass, and there awaited his coming. On Karbrough's approach, Grant stepped forward and informed him of his design. Karbrough begged G. not to shoot him; but in vain. He received the contents of the gun in his left arm and side, ran a short distance, fell and expired. Grant then went home. A little after night he went to the house of Wilkerson; when in the door, he called W. and told him he had come for the purpose of killing him; and while W. was attempting to get out of bed discharged his gun; the contents of which were lodged in W.'s breast, and killed him instantly. On Saturday Grant was taken, and is now safely confined in the jail of this county. He has not from the first denied his having committed the murders; but professes himself sorry that he cannot do the same deeds over, and that he was taken before he had finished his work, as he intended killing two or three others; and says that he went to the house of one person twice Friday night for the purpose, but he was from home. He also says that he intended drowning himself rather than be taken, but that he had taken a quantity of laudanum and was asleep when the company came upon him."

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Isaac B. Deha.—This notorious man, who has long been in confinement for the murder of poor Baker, has, after several unsuccessful attempts to procure a jury to try him for the third time, he having been found guilty by two juries, been finally pardoned by his father, the Gov. of Kentucky. The Frankfort Argus says:

"He breathes through a silver tube, inserted in his throat, which has to be frequently changed or cleansed. When it is removed, he strangles; and were it not replaced, would soon suffocate. Whether guilty or innocent, he has suffered worse than the pains of death, and will carry with him to the grave, a mark which nothing can efface."

Dr. M. H. W. Mahon, who was lately convicted before the U. S. circuit court for Tennessee, of purloining a lottery ticket from a store which passed through his hands as post master, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment. A righteous judgment.

Dr. Ira Delano, of Chillicothe, Ohio, lately put a period to his existence by taking a large dose of laudanum. He was led to this act of self-destruction, by the death of his wife, on whom it seems he doated with a most romantic affection, and took the deadly draught with the view of being speedily re-united with her who was dearer to him than existence itself. He had always been a man of most amiable disposition; and had maintained, during the whole of his life, (being 54 years old) a spotless reputation for integrity, piety and industry.

Maj. Gen. Thomas Carr, died at Georgetown, S. C. on Friday, the 6th inst.

Mr. Crawford.—The Baltimore Patriot, in noticing Mr. Crawford's declination of the Judgeship to which he was recently appointed, and the rumours that Mr. Cobb would receive the appointment, and Mr. Crawford be elected U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Cobb, says: "It is also conjectured that Mr. Crawford continues unfit for any public station, with but a remote prospect of a recovery, if ever." We, too, have heard it thus conjectured; and would not be surprised, if Mr. Crawford should receive an appointment to the Senate, were his own sense of his incapacity to discharge its duties with credit to the exalted character he has acquired, and with usefulness to the state, to induce him to decline that situation. We do not understand this feverish anxiety in Mr. Crawford's friends, to force him from his retirement, to which both his mental and physical afflictions so manifestly call him. Were he now to be drawn again into the political arena, it could not but retard his recovery.

The Washington Telegraph has seen the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Southard, (Secretary of War) relative to the difference between those two gentlemen; which consists of three letters, two from Gen. J. to Mr. S. and one from Mr. S. to Gen. J. No challenge was passed, or intended, by either of them. "Gen. Jackson's letters (says the Telegraph) are such as his best friends would have expected and desired him to write on such an occasion."

Water Melons.—Ripe Water Melons, in abundance, (says the Charleston City Gazette of the 15th inst.) have been brought to market in that city. The Clerk of the market counted upwards of five thousand in one day.

Thomas Randall, Esq. of Florida, has been appointed by the President of the U. S. Judge of the Middle District of Florida, in place of the Hon. Augustus R. Woodward, dec'd.

The U. S. ship John Adams arrived at Pensacola on the 16th ult. with a great number of her crew sick. Her Lieutenant (Puttick) died at sea, of the black vomit.

The Kentucky Reporter, of the 30th ultimo, announces the receipt, from Mr. Clay, of a reply to Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly, which would be published in the next paper. So that the controversy is assuming something like a tangible shape.

Love Affair.—The New-York Times says, that during the review of the troops in that city, on the 4th of July, one young lady stabbed another, being incited to the deed by jealousy, the object of their furious rivalry being a bandy-legged drummer boy attached to one of the volunteer companies!

Onions.—Four Onions have been shown the editor of the Catawba Journal, raised in Mecklenburg county this season, measuring from ten to twelve inches in circumference. The editor boasts of equalling "old Wethersfield" (Connecticut) in the way of raising that delicious vegetable. How much truth there may be in the editor's boast, we will not pretend to determine; but of one thing we are well assured, that he even outstrips old Connecticut in his loyal devotion to the reigning dynasty.

A correspondent in Lexington, (Davidson county) desires us to mention the fact, that a Presbyterian Church was organized in that town, on Sunday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rankin, of this place. Two gentlemen were ordained as Presiding Elders thereof, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered the same day. This is the first Presbyterian Church, we understand, that ever existed in Lexington.

We had intended to give, in this week's paper, selections of toasts drunk at the late 4th of July, at various places in the Union; but have been obliged, from a press of matter, to omit them till our next. For the same reason, we have been obliged to defer till next week, the toasts drunk at Capt. Lindsay's, near Turbyfill's Ferry, Lincoln county.

The Season.—On Sunday, the 15th inst. after having suffered severely from the drought, the parched earth was refreshed, and vegetation revived, by copious showers of rain: We are sorry to learn, however, that it was partially dispensed, there not having been any in some parts of the county; even within a few miles of town, there was scarcely a drop.

GREAT FIRE IN AUGUSTA.
Augusta, (Geo.) July 2.—This city was roused from its peaceful slumbers this morning about two o'clock, by the terrific cry of fire! The devouring element had made such progress, when first discovered, as to set human exertions at defiance. It commenced in the large wooden building on Broad-street, known as the Globe Tavern, and extended East and West, consuming 17 houses. It reached Westwardly, to the next cross street, and Eastwardly, was stopped only by the large new brick building, lately erected by Mr. Bowdre. All the houses between these two points, from Broad-street back to Ellis street, now lie in smoking ruins. The principal owners of the real estate destroyed, are Gen. W. W. Montgomery and Mr. Angus Martin. All the Merchants and Shopkeepers suffered more or less; but we are informed that the principal part of both Houses and Goods was insured.

The U. States Bank has declared a dividend for the last half year of three per cent.

The Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend for the last six months of three and a half per cent. The Bank of Cape Fear has declared for the same period a dividend of three per cent.

It is mentioned as a rumor in the latest English papers, that the King of England had written to the Duke of Wellington, requesting him to resume the command of the army, which he had declined.

Bank Dividends.—The Bank of Virginia has declared a dividend for the last six months of two per cent, and the Farmer's Bank one of two and a half per cent.

SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.
The next annual meeting of the Salisbury Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 1st Monday in August, (it being the 6th day of the month.) The members are all desired to attend, as a new President is to be elected, in room of the Rev. J. O. Freeman, removed to Raleigh; and all the other officers are to be either re-elected, or others elected in their places: And other important business to be transacted.

THOS. L. COWAN, Recorder, Sec'y.
July 5th, 1827. 173

IREDELL COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.
The Rev. Doctor Robinson is expected to preach the Anniversary Sermon of this Society, at Fourth Creek Meeting-House, on the first Monday in August next. The members of the Society are desired punctually to attend. We invite all the friends of the cause of the Bible and of the Religion it inculcates, to meet us on this occasion; and even those who care for none of these things, will, we hope, find it both pleasant and profitable to meet with us, and carefully to examine for themselves our method of conducting the business, in which we expect on that day to be engaged.

JAS. CAMPBELL, Recording Sec'y.
June 24, 1827. 379

JUDGE MURPHY'S ORATION.
The Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, anticipating the public anxiety to possess this interesting Address in a more permanent form than can be given to it by the newspapers, proposes to publish it in pamphlet form, on good type and paper, and will supply orders from Booksellers and Country Merchants at a very reasonable rate. Should the copy be received as early as expected, it will probably be published in all next week. The Price for single copies, 25 cents, with a very considerable deduction to those who purchase a number of copies. July 5.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Cadmus, Capt. Allyn, from Havre, at New-York, Paris papers to the 2d ultimo, are received.

Portugal.—The sickness of the Princess Regent continued to be severe, by advices from Lisbon of the 16th May. It is said that a number of the most influential men in the country had united in an address to Don Pedro IV respecting the unsettled state of the kingdom, and the necessity of his visiting it immediately.

Spain.—The Government entertained great apprehensions for the constitutionists in Aragon and Andalusia. It was expected that on the return of the Court to Madrid in the middle of June, the Duke de San Carlos will be placed at the head of the Ministry.

France.—Flattering hopes are entertained by the Liberals from Mr. Canning's elevation.

The Chevalier Francisco Tacon, Spanish Ambassador to this country, his fami-

ly and suite, are passengers in the Cadmus.

Count Capo d'Istria has been elected to be head of the Greek government.

M. Hyde de Neuville, was very severe on the Ministry, in relation to the payment by President Boyer, of the amount due to Colonists. He said that the President had hitherto only paid the commissaries. The ministry were silent.

The Journals of the South of France are full of accounts of disastrous inundations; agriculture had suffered every where; many lives were lost.

Kobbers continued to infest the roads of Spain.

Lord Cochrane had commenced his naval campaign by capturing four Turkish vessels in Navarria, and had seized another from Alexandria, laden with provisions for Ibrahim Pacha.

In the House of Lords on the 28th, Miss Turner's marriage annulment bill was postponed on the 30th, on which day, on the motion of the Earl of Shaftsbury, Mr. E. G. Wakefield was to appear at the bar of the house to be heard against the bill.

The Brazilian naval expedition, sent against the Buenos Ayrean settlement on the Rio Negro, had lately failed, 650 prisoners were taken, of these, 250 English and Americans immediately joined the Republican Navy.

The loss on the side of the Buenos Ayrean was 1 officer and 2 men killed, and 5 officers and 2 men wounded. The Brazilians had 13 killed and 6 wounded.

Atch.

The Markets.

N. York Market, July 10.—Cotton, uplands, (under which denomination, all from S. Carolina is rated) 94 to 11; New Orleans, 10 to 12; Cotton bagging, hemp 22 to 23, flax 15 to 19; domestic calicoes, blue, (Linton) 175 to 18; fancy, 16 to 20; brown cotton shirting (4 wide) 7 to 10; bleached do. 7½ to 11; brown sheeting, 4-4, 11½ to 12; do. 5-4, 13 to 17; bleached, 4-4, 14 to 19; do. 5-4, 17 to 20; yellow cotton yarn, 28 to 29; checks, 4-4, 14 to 15; cotton yarn, 5 to 10, 22½ to 23; American feathers, 30; hides, 10½ to 11; sole leather, oak tanned 22 to 26, hemlock tanned 17 to 22; North Carolina tobacco, in leaf, 3 to 5 cents.

Fayetteville, July 5.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7½ to 8½; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 to 18. COFF TON, 8 50 to 9 00; Corn, 70 to 75; Flour, 5 a 6; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37½ to 40; Wheat new, \$1 per bushel.

The market is very dull, and the quotations mostly nominal.

Charleston, July 14.—Cotton, upland, 84 a 10; whiskey, 32 to 35; apple brandy, 35 a 36; molasses, 37 a 38; bacon, 6½ to 7; bagging, 21 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 40 a 45; Turkeys Island noise; sugar, brown, 9½ to 10; Coffee, 13 to 16; molasses, 32 a 33; black pepper, 16 cts.; corn, 50 a 55; flour 3½ to 6.

Exchange on England—10 a 11 per cent. prem. on France—5½, 25c. a 30. 50.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 4½ to 5 per cent. discount.

Georgia do. (except drafts) 1 to 1½ per cent. discount.

Cottons.—A very limited business has been doing in this article the present week. A few sales of Uplands have been effected, principally at 9 a 9½ cents.

Freights.—Are obtained with difficulty—J a 5-8d. for cotton to England; 1½ a 1½ cents to France.

JAMES SMITH, Esq.

We are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the Senate of the next General Assembly of this State.

[COMMUNICATED.]
We, in Salisbury, on the 12th ultimo, 29th March, Esq. in the hour of his age, his death was produced by a large draught of laudanum, taken by him in a moment of the deepest depression of spirits, and of violence in himself, one which his friends, and which they pity and forgive, as having proceeded from an excess of that sensibility, which, properly regulated, is the source of much virtue.

The character of Mr. May, elevated and exalted, was strongly marked by many extraneous, a high sense of honor, and a deep spirit, the purest integrity, the most friendly, the most disinterested generosity, these were all which a life of unusual activity, for one in his sphere, strongly developed, and which produced acts of magnanimity not unworthy the most noble of his race. A manifestation of these feelings was given by him early in life. When a boy, of about sixteen years of age, he was in a distant county, of a farm, then weekly and often, he was the cause of his country, volunteered, and marched from the mountains to Norfolk as a common foot soldier, when the war raged in the late war, who violated the usages of civilized warfare. It was the same feeling, in after life, which made him so regardless of danger in defence of his honor. This was indeed the point upon which he was most sensitive, and upon this point, his resolution was without a shake. He was as less remarkable for his acts of generosity, but of these I forbear to speak further than to say, that he possessed, and left behind him, an influence of disinterested benevolence, which I trust will one day redound to the honor of his country.

Such were some of his characteristic traits: his favorite motto being "wars, and not words." In his feelings towards his friends, his loyalty and devotion, and most conspicuous, and in taking his last farewell of them, in a card which he wrote a short time before the fatal deed took place, his expression was, "I am grieved to see you go, but I am glad to express my sentiments."

Such was the man, whose loss we deplore. In him were implanted the seeds of virtue, which, ripened and nurtured by age and experience, might have borne a most worthy citizen. Excellent young men! may his spirit rest in peace. Whence were the follies, they shall be blotted from the records of memory, by those tears which flow by the recollection of his many virtues.

DIED.

In Camden, S. C. on the 3d inst. Henry Saint Patrick, infant son of M. M. and Cynthia L. McCulloch, aged 1 year 3 months and 17 days.

At his father's residence, Madison county, Alabama, on the 21st ult. in the 21st year of his age, Mr. Matthew M. Moore, a graduate of the University of this state, at Chapel Hill.

At Mulberry Grove, in Burke county, in this State, a few days ago, Mr. John Murphy, aged about 40, a respectable planter, and the only son of James Murphy, Esq. He has left a wife and several children to be reared by his loss.

Taken Up and Committed.

To jail in Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. on the 4th inst. a negro fellow who says his name is Jacob; 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, thick lips, bad countenance, two front teeth out, a little bald-headed, about 45 years old, and says he belongs to Thomas George, Union District, S. C. from whom he ran away about four weeks since. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. WILLIAM WISEMAN, Jailor.
July 16, 1827. 72

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing at Mocksville, under the firm of Cowan & McNeely, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 28th of June last. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle their respective balances, either by cash or note, with Thomas McNeely, who is fully authorized to settle the same, and grant discharges.

THOMAS L. COWAN,
THOMAS McNEELY.

July 2d, 1827. 475

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the business heretofore carried on by Cowan and McNeely, in Mocksville, will, in future, be continued by himself, at the same stand. From the course pursued in the management of that business, which he flatters himself has given pretty general satisfaction, and is a pledge to the public of his future conduct, the subscriber feels some assurance of a continuance of that encouragement which he has heretofore received, and which he again respectfully solicits. **THOMAS McNEELY.**
July 2d, 1827. 475

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the West this fall, offers for sale his Lands in this county, viz: 830 acres on the North-East bank of the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Jesse Hargrave and Jacob Miller, Esq. A large portion of this tract is low ground, acknowledged by all who are acquainted with it to be inferior to none on the river; 40 or 50 acres of this has been cleared a number of years, and still yields excellent crops; about 20 acres is now growing its second crop; There is also about one hundred acres of up-land in cultivation, most of which has been cleared within the last four years; 10 or 15 acres excellent meadow. Near to or adjoining this tract, is another of three hundred and fifty acres.

Another tract of between five and six hundred acres, lying on both sides the Beatties Ford road, 4 miles from Salisbury, not more than thirty acres at present in cultivation; two thirds of this tract is as good up land as any in the neighborhood, there is also a large portion of swamp land of the best kind, either for grass or grain. There is on the premises a new and comfortable dwelling-house, nearly finished, with all the necessary out-houses, all new; it is also surrounded with hospitable, social neighbours. In the neighbourhood of this, is a tract of one hundred and thirty acres.

Any person desirous of purchasing land in this county, will do well to apply to the subscriber, at an early day. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. **GEO. LOCKE.**
July 20th, 1827. 677

Barley and Hops, wanted.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of Barley, to be delivered in this place, at any time after the 1st of August. I will give 40 cents per bushel for the grain, that is well cleaned; and the highest price for good Hops.

JOHN SCHOOLS.
Salisbury, July 15th, 1827. 475

Negro Girl for Sale.

FOR sale, low for cash, an active, intelligent Servant Girl, 10 years old, can sew very well for her age, and in every respect well calculated for a House Servant. Circumstances render it necessary for the owner to dispose of her, which is the only reason of his parting with her. Inquire at Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, Salisbury, N. C.
July 19, 1827. 273

Valuable Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Thomas Holmes, for the purposes therein specified, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of said Holmes, in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday and Friday, the 25d and 26th days of August next, (it being in the week of Rowan County Court) sale to be postponed from day to day as may be found necessary, a large quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture,

consisting of Beds, and all other articles necessary for a House of Entertainment. Also, a very valuable COPPER BOILER, suitable for Brewing, &c. which will hold 120 gallons. Also, a Negro Man, very useful as a Butler, &c. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, purchasers giving bond and security.

Also, will be sold or rented, the House and premises, the residence of the late Barnabas Kinder, dec'd. on Main street, adjoining the jail. Liberal terms will be extended to the purchaser.

THOS. L. COWAN,
JACOB KRIDDER,
THOMAS MULL.

July 17, 1827. 576

Last Notice.

THE subscriber gives this final notice to all those indebted to him, that if they do not come forward and settle by the 1st of August, their accounts will, indiscriminately, and without reserve, be put into the hands of an officer for settlement. Apply in my absence, to Mr. George McConaughy.

THOMAS ALLISON.
Salisbury, July 15, 1827. 273

Valuable Horse for Sale.

WILL be disposed of, low for cash, if application is immediately made, to Mr. Cyrus West, Coach Maker, Salisbury, a very elegant gray HORSE, 4 years old, works well in harness, &c. in fine, but few better horses can be found, in this country.

July 23d, 1827. 273

Ten Dollars Reward.

If in the STATE, \$15 if out of the STATE. RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th inst. an apprentice boy by the name of John Maier, 20 years of age; blackish hair, short and bushy, but middling long over his forehead, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made to his height; carried away with him a frock coat, flowered with red and some other dark color; a dark one of a reddish-brown, home-made lining; a pair of new dove-colored pantaloons; also, a pale blue pair; also, stole and carried away with him, a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons to it. He will, I believe, aim for Anson county, or Alabama. Any person that will apprehend and secure said boy, shall receive the above reward. The subscriber lives in Guilford county, 34 miles north-west of Greensborough.

WASHINGTON ADAMS.
July 16, 1827. 374

N. B. He may, perhaps, offer to work at the cabinet making, or house joiner business; he is middling good at the former. W. A.

Advertisement to Creditors.

THE subscriber having qualified, at January term, 1826, of Montgomery County Court, as Executor of the estate of Demarcus Palmer, late of said county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment within the time required by act of assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

GREEN PALMER, Executor.
374

Advertisement to Creditors.

THE subscriber having, at April term, 1827, of Montgomery County Court, qualified as administrator on the estate of Titman Palmer, dec'd. of said county, gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment within the time required by act of assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, whose debts are due, are requested to make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

GREEN PALMER, Adm'r.
374

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber having lately taken possession of that convenient and elegant building in the Town of Concord, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Williams, begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate Travellers on the most reasonable terms. His Table will be furnished with the best market can afford; his bar with the best liquors, his Stable attended by attentive and careful hostlers; and no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those who may call upon him comfortable and pleasant.

CALEB P. ALEXANDER.
Concord, June 4, 1827. 875

Catawba Springs,

LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber takes much pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has repaired and fitted up the well known establishment, known as Catawba (Reed's) Springs; which is now open for the reception of company. As a resort for the invalid or the man of pleasure, few Watering Places afford greater inducements than these Springs; the medicinal virtues of these Waters have lately been tested by Professor Olmstead; their use highly recommended for all liver complaints, affections of the stomach, &c.

In the construction of his Buildings, the subscriber has paid great attention to the comfort and convenience of his visitors; his Houses are large, his rooms neat and airy; which, together with his own unwearied attention, induce him to hope for a due degree of patronage. The following are the rates of fare, viz:

Boarding, per week \$6 00
Less than one week, per day 1 00
Children and Servants, half price
Stabling a Horse per week 3 00
Less than one week, per day 50
July 2d, 1827. CHAS. JUGNOT.

N. B. Having erected large and commodious stables, and laid in an abundant supply of grain, &c. his visitors may rely upon their horses being well fed and properly attended to. 372

Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of Land, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country dwelling-house, corn-crobs, stables, and all necessary out-houses. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands; with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity unenclosed. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILL, known as Long's Mills, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury. The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICH'D. W. LONG.
Rowan county, July 4d, 1827. 797

MEDICAL & DRUG STORE.

E. WILLEY & Co.

ARE now receiving and opening in Salisbury, a very general supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the Practice of Physic, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the medicinal and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase. Country Physicians, Merchants, & other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application.

Salisbury, June 1st, 1827. 63

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of Gold, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.

May 9, 1827. 62

The Celebrated American

JACK DON PIZARRO,

Will stand the next Fall Season, at my stable, six miles east of Concord, on Adam's Creek;—terms reduced to suit the times, will be made known on application to the subscriber.

GEORGE MILLER.
July 13, 1827. 373

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the 2d inst. a Negro fellow by the name of JOHN, about 25 or 26 years old, dark complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, straight and square made, has a scar above his left eye-brow, two of his upper teeth out, has long flat feet, stammers when angry or scared; he can read, and perhaps write some, and will attempt to pass for a free man, and change his name and his owner's name; had on when he went off a suit of coat of brown cloth, old fashioned, with yellow lining, a pair of striped pantaloons of cotton cassimere, a blue mixed homespun coat, a yellow and dark striped waistcoat, fashionably made, with a tear in it below one of the pocket welts, neatly darned, with other clothing not recollected; wore off a straw or old white fur hat. Any person taking up and confining said negro in any jail in the United States, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. 472

June 20th, 1827. GEORGE KLUTTS.
The Fayetteville Journal, Camden Journal, and Cheraw Spectator, are each requested to insert the above advertisement three weeks, and send a paper containing the same, accompanied with the price of publication, to the advertiser, and the accounts shall be promptly paid.

A Swindler! A Swindler!!

RAN away from Salisbury, on the night of the 9th inst. a fellow who said his name was French; (but would not tell his first name, and from that it is suspected French is not his right name) he is a house painter by trade, and a consummate hypocrite and plausible swindler by practice. He boarded with me, and by hypocritical and villainous pretences, induced me to board him without security; and then, regardless of common honesty, left me and the rest of his creditors in the lurch. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather stout built, dark hair, dark eyes, dark complexion, with a countenance indicative of a disposition to "touch and take;" has lost his upper front teeth, talks precipitately, with some little impediment in his articulation. He has made several states in the Union the theatre of his dexterities; and if report be true, his hand has visited many secret places. He says he was raised in Boston, and has worked in Augusta, Geo. Yorkville, S. C. Statesville, N. C. &c.; says he has been a merchant in Augusta, and tells many tales of chilling perils and hair-breadth escapes, the results of his valorous arm. This fellow is a would-be beau, and cuts a figure ridiculous enough indeed. All honest men are warned against having anything to do with him. Any information of his place of residence, directed to the subscriber at Salisbury, N. C. will be gratefully received.

JOHN KINDER.
3173
N. B. It is believed two young men of this place went off with said French, (or whatever his name may be) one a shoe-maker, the other a piece of a coach-maker by trade. And the public are cautioned against any denial they may make of the facts above stated. J. K.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday, the 22d day of June, 1827, between Danville and Salisbury, a negro man by the name of William, 20 years of age, very black and very likely, about 6 feet high, good countenance, and very fine white teeth. I bought him from the Roanoke Company. He was raised near Halifax, N. C. and will try to get back to that place. I will give the above reward, and pay all other reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver him to Thomas and Samuel Rawlins, of Danville, or put him in jail, and send information to Rawlins, of Danville, who will pay the reward in my absence.

The Roanoke Sentinel will give this three insertions, and charge the subscriber.
CHARLES A. STOKES.
June 25th, 1827. 472

Ran Away.

ON the 4th inst. my negro man JERRY: he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, very stout built, between 25 and 30 years old, has a small scar on the right arm below the elbow, also a small one on the forehead; down look, is very fond of playing the fife, knows a little about boating; took with him several articles of clothing, mostly homespun: he was in Petersburg jail from the 29th of Sept. last, till about the 1st of Feb.; then owned by Mr. Elijah Hyatt. All owners of boats, and an honest public, are cautioned against the rascal.
JOHN STEWART.
Wachana, Lancaster, S. C. May 1827.
64-66-68-70-72-74-76

Estate of Samuel M'Guire.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Samuel M'Guire, dec'd. notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JOHN CLEMENT, Adm'r.
Mar 25, 1827. 9173

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827:
Lewis McLean vs. Cynthia McLean: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McLean, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.
5m79 JAMES MORRIS, CLK.

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827:
Eve Snow vs. William Snow: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Germantown on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly.
5m81 THOS. T. ALMSTRONG, CLK.

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John C. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech.

The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.—Charlotte, June 27, 1827.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system. 5172

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mendelhall's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal Patent Grist Mills, for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these Mills, and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. John E. Mullan of Concord, authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus.

The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.
BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.
Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827. 3m74

New Lines of Stages.

THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLNTON to ASHVILLE, (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of Mail Stages between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operation; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.
SAMUEL NEWLAND.
Morganton, April 26, 1827. 5171

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANDY; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackman, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.
CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.
May 31st, 1827. 65

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is Peter, and he belongs to John Reeves, of South Carolina, whom he left about three weeks since. Peter is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, 20 years of age, rather slim, has a scar on the back of his left hand, and also a small one on the left shin, cut by an axe, is quite black, and has a tolerably pleasing countenance. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
FIELDING SLATER, Jailor.
June 11, 1827. 67

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is Willis John, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, black complexion, has a good countenance, lips rather thick, with a small burn on the forehead between the eyes, hardly discoverable, and says he belongs to John Reeves, of South Carolina, from whom he ran away about three weeks since. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.
F. SLATER, Jailor.
June 11, 1827. 67

Taken Up and Committed,

ON the 9th and 11th instant, Ben, Frank, and John: Ben about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, says he belongs to John Jordain, of Wilkes county, Georgia; Frank, 23 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, says he belongs to Charles Smith, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia; John, 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Samuel Cherry, of Pendleton, South Carolina. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
JOHN M'GUIRE, Jailor.
Morganton, N. C. June 15th, 1827. 68

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, N. C. on the first day of July, 1827.

Augustin M. Allen	James Mayhew
Fankston Avoit	John Matheson
Gren Badger	Sec'y, Mount Moriah Lodge
Christopher Barringer	Littlebury Murphey
Moses Cummins	John Mayhew 2
William Cummins	Joseph McLain
John Campbell	John Nesbet 2
Patrick Clark	Isham Pool
John S. Carson	Ezekiel Pearce
George Upchurch	Joseph Stevenson
Abner Dudley	Benjamin Schofield
Ruth Fields	Henry Smith
Forrest Gaither	James Smith
Edward Grace	Jeremiah Sloan
Robt. H. Hill	Josiah Teay
James Hare	Isaac Tenson
Adam Hoffman	Sarah Tucker
David Holeman	Henry Tegue
Thomas James	Martain Vankannon
William Johnson	Amos Weaver
Agness Knox	Wm. Wayner or
Thomas C. Leach	George Deal
Thomas Lackey	Joel Warren.
James Lock	
Wm. C. More	

5173 JAMES M'KNIGHT, P. M.

Sheriff's Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of rendition: exponas, for sale at this office.

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS, HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest Spring Fashions in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage.
Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business, under the firm of HAGUE & HAMPTON, take this method of respectfully informing the citizens of Cabarrus county, and the adjacent country, that they have commenced business in the shop heretofore occupied by Mr. Hague, opposite Mr. Alexander's House of Entertainment, in the town of Concord; where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of work in their line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most fashionable styles of workmanship. Having made arrangements for receiving quarterly, from Philadelphia, the latest fashions in vogue there, they will be enabled to suit any gentleman with the newest fashioned dress garments, made up after the Patent Protractor system of tailoring. Their prices for work, will be as follows:

Fine Cloth Coats, . . .	85	to	6
Homespun cloth Coats, . . .	3		
Pantaloons,	1	25	to
Waistcoats,	1	25	to
	1	50	

The public are invited to try our shop; we only ask a fair trial; if we then fail of satisfying, we are content not to be patronized.

THOMAS A. HAGUE,
WADE W. HAMPTON.
Concord, July 10, 1827.

Silas Templeton, Tailor.

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.
Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 60

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulemwidder, proprietor of the Lincoln Nail Manufactory, offers to the public NAILS of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, Agent.
Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6m76
N. B. Old Copper Stills, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

GOLD AND SILVER

Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.
HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of Military Goods. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to Repair Watches, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.
Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Bindery in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant, J. H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

For Sale, or Rent,

MY House and Lot in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to
MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.
January 8, 1826. 44

For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my HOUSE and LOT in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.
April 19, 1827. 473 JACOB ALBRIGHT.

POETRY.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.
My peace is in the quiet vale,
The chosen haunt of simple thought;
I seek not Fortune's flattering gale—
I better love the peaceful lot.

I leave the world of noisy show,
To wander by my native brook;
I ask in life's unruffled flow,
No treasure but my friend and book.

These better suit the tranquil home,
Where the clear water murmurs by;
And if I wish a while to roam,
I have an ocean in the sky.

Fancy can harm, and feeling bless
With sweeter hours than fashion knows;
There is no calmer quietness,
Than home around the bosom throws.

FROM THE NEW-HAVEN CHRONICLE.

The following lines come to us from one of the sons of Africa, and prove we think that this race, depressed, degraded, and trampled upon as they are by the whites, are not entirely brainless, as some seem to suppose. Enlighten and educate, and thus raise the character of this people,—let them know that we do not regard them as beasts that perish, but as immortals like ourselves,—and the difference, between them and us, will only be seen in the complexion.

The Black Beauty.

WRITTEN FROM SOLOMON'S SONGS.

"Black I am, oh! daughters fair,"
But my beauty is most rare;
Black, indeed, appears my skin,
Beauteous, comely, all within:
Black when by affliction press'd,
Beauteous, when in Christ I rest;
Black, by sin's defiling flood,
Beauteous, wash'd in Jesus' blood:
Black, I am in mine own eyes,
Beauteous in my Lord's I rise;
Black I am to men 'tis true;
Beauteous, in the angel's view:
Black, if Jesus frowns awhile,
Beauteous when I see Him smile;
Black, while in the tomb I lie,
Beauteous, when I mount the sky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON PRAYER.

Prayer is the first breath of divine life: it is the pulse of the believing soul, the best criterion of health or sickness, vigor or debility. By prayer we draw water with joy from the wells of salvation; by prayer faith puts forth its energy, in apprehending the promised blessings, and receiving from the Redeemer's fulness; in leaning on his Almighty arm, and making his name our strong tower; and in overcoming the world, the flesh and the devil. All other means of grace are made effectual by prayer; every doctrine and instruction produces its effect, in proportion as this is attended to; even grace revives or languishes, according to the same rule. Our grand conflict with Satan and our own hearts, is about prayer; the sinner feels reluctance and meets resistance, in respect to all other means of grace, that in retiring to pour out his heart before God in secret; and the believer will find his chief difficulty to consist in continuing constant and fervent in his spiritual exercises. If he succeed here, all else will eventually give place before him, and turn out to his benefit and comfort. If we desire to pray aright, we must carefully observe, that the Scripture always calls upon us 'to pray in the Spirit,' or 'in the Holy Ghost,' or either 'by the Spirit;' our first petition should therefore be, that the Lord would graciously give us his Holy Spirit, to teach and enable us to pray. When this is duly attended to, a very heartless beginning will often have a bright and encouraging conclusion, and our desires may be too large, even for utterance; but without it, words will often flow that have little meaning and no corresponding affections. All our prayers should be explicitly offered in the name and through the intercession of the Divine Savior; in dependence on his merits, with realizing expectation of success, and in a loving and forgiving spirit.

[SELECTED.]

DELAYS—TO MECHANICS.

Shun delays, they breed remorse,
Take thy time, while time is lent thee;
Creeping snails have weakest force;
Fly thy fault, lest thou repent thee.
Good is best when soonest wrought;
Lingering come to nought.
Hoist up sail while gale doth last,
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure!
Seek not time when time is past,
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure.
After wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.

Felons on the finger may be effectually cured, it is said, in three hours, with a poultice, of the size of a small bean, made of quick lime, slackened with soap, bound on the spot, and renewed every half hour.

SILK GRASS.

From the Florida Gazette, June 23d.

Amongst the many beautiful productions of the vegetable kingdom, which ornament this "Land of Flow-ers"—perhaps none surpass in appearance the YUCCA FILAMENTOSA, or silk grass. This elegant plant grows to the height of 7 or 8 feet, and the scape terminates in a large, rich, and luxuriant panicle of white flowers. It is now in full bloom and grows abundantly about Point Chevreuil and near the farm of Judge Brackenridge. A few have been found in the vicinity of Barrancas, but the writer has met with none near this City. It is of the Class Hexandria and order Monogynia, as described in the books; but seems to the writer, to partake of the Trygynious character; having three distinct, double lobed, sessile stigmas.

The leaves of this plant, twisted and tied together, are used for strings, ropes, and even cables for small boats. It appears to possess the strongest fibres of any vegetable whatever; and, if it can be raised with facility, may form a valuable article in domestic economy. The root is substituted for soap in washing woollens.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

A DAMPER!

Husband and Wife.... We Bachelors are frequently doomed to witness sad effects of double "blessedness." Returning from the theatre on Monday night, our ears were assailed, in a street leading to Broadway, by a combination of horrid noises. Crossing to the house whence they issued, we saw through the window, a tall Amazonian figure, half dressed, brandishing a huge pewter pot, and threatening to annihilate a little half-starved weazen-faced looking thing, (which usually passed for a husband,) who was creeping for safety behind a rickety table. "Strike me," yelled the Termagant—"Strike me, ye villain! Strike an unarmed female, ye cowardly viper! Why don't ye strike me—why don't ye, I say?" With that she aimed the pewter pot at his head, which fortunately missed the trembling husband by an inch or two, and fell flatted from the wall. She then caught him by the hair and began to thrash him soundly, exclaiming all the while that she was "a poor, weak, feeble woman, without a protector," &c. We ought to have mentioned that four or five naked little cherubs, dear pledges of affection, were shuddering and crying in a corner, at this exhibition of maternal meekness. So, said we to ourselves, this is Domestic Felicity—this is Conjugal Tenderness—this is what is meant by having a Fond Partner to soothe one's cares, augment our Joys, and partake our Sorrows. Well, we thank Heaven that we can manage to dispense with some of this Domestic Felicity, and rather than have our heads broken by a great She-Goliath, we will continue (at least for a few weeks longer,) to muzzle in our narrow tackle-bed, alone, perhaps, but still in safety and silence.

To ascertain MEAT, FISH, &c. that is Tainted.

When meat, fish, &c. from intense heat, or long keeping, are likely to pass into a state of corruption, a simple and pure mode of keeping them sound and healthful is, by putting a few pieces of charcoal, each the size of an egg, into the pot or saucepan, wherein the fish or flesh is to be boiled. Among others, an experiment of this kind was tried upon a turbot, which appeared too far gone to be eatable: the cook, as advised, put three or four pieces of charcoal, each the size of an egg, under the strainer, in the fish kettle; after boiling the proper time, the turbot came to the table perfectly sweet and firm.

Bathos.—Not long since, an eminent lawyer of the West, is said to have closed a pathetic harangue to a jury, in the follow strain:

"And now the shades of night had shrouded the earth in darkness. All nature lay wrapped in solemn thought, when these defendant ruffians came rushing like a mighty torrent from the hills down upon the abodes of peace, broke open the plaintiff's doors, separated the weeping mother from her screaming infant, and took away my client's rifle, gentlemen of the jury, for which we charge fifteen dollars."

The Fayetteville Observer, of the 5th inst. says that ripe Peaches had been selling in that market for a week or two past. Ripe peaches were brought to and sold in Salisbury, two weeks since.